in Sikkim is 0.43 lakhs, for which foodgrains @ 35 kg per family per month are being allocated under TPDS. Besides TPDS, foodgrains are also being allocated to the State of Sikkim under various welfare schemes such as Supply of Foodgrains to Hosters/Welfare Institutions, Annapurna Scheme, Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG), Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and Village Grain Bank Scheme.

ln view of the above on-going schemes in operation in Sikkim, which cater to the needs of both tribal and non-tribal people, living below poverty line, along with other categories, the Government does not propose to formulate any special scheme for Sikkim for providing foodgrains and other essential items.

Plan to combat cancer

*537. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to Director, International Agency for Research on Cancer, cancer cases are expected to double by 2030;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor so far as our country is concerned; and

(c) the action plan to combat the causes of cancer?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. JBUMANI RAMDOSS): (a) to (c) According to Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has stated that the number of diagnosed cancer cases will be more than double between 2000—2030. In 2000, there were 11 million new cases of cancer diagnosed world wide, 7 million deaths from cancer and 25 million people living with cancer. By 2030, the agency expects that 27 million people will be diagnosed with the disease annually, 17 million will die from the disease and 75 million people will be living with cancer.

The data collected by Indian Council of Medical Research through Population Based Cancer Registry functioning under the National Cancer Control Programme, reveals that about 7-9 lakhs new cancer cases are detected every year and at any given point of time there are 2.25 million

cancer patients in the country. Tobacco is one of the main causes of cancer including Oral Cancer.

As per revised scheme of National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP), special emphasis is now being laid on early detection of cancer by promoting health education and creating awareness.Financial assistance is provided for setting up Radiotherapy unit in Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals for providing cancer treatment facilities. In addition, comprehensive cancer detection testing facilities in respective regions/States are provided by 25 Regional Cancer Centres developed over the years under NCCP. Financial assistance is also provided to persons below poverty line from Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi for treatment of cancer. During Eleventh Plan, special focus is made to expand District Cancer Control Programme for early detection and management of cancer and to create infrastructure by upgrading existing RCC, creating more RCCs,setting up of cancer treatment centres across the country with a view to producing quality manpower and treatment facilities.

Water borne diseases

†*538. SHRI KESHUBHAI S. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Health Organisation has warned about increase in water borne diseases caused by mosquitoes and also in the area affected by these diseases;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any step so far, for prevention of diseases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS): (a) to (c) Cholera, viral hepatitis, enteric fever and acute diarrhoeal diseases are the main water borne diseases caused by contamination of water with virus and bacteria, whereas diseases caused by mosquitoes which mainly breed in water are vector borne diseases like dengue, malaria, filariasis, viral encephalitis etc.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.